O VAN VARIET CLASSE DRIVE WEN

NEW YORK HERALD.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

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LAURA KRENE'S THEATRS, Broadway.-REASON AND

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PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.

New York, Friday, May 9, 1863,

THE SITUATION

The news from General McClellan's army is full of hope for the Union, of glory for the young General himself, and is pregnant with ruin to the rebel cause. The occupation of Yorktown, with all its immense fortifications on Sunday, so rapidly followed by the attack upon and the capture of Williamsburg on Tuesday, has eventuated in a rapid pursuit of the enemy which has forced them across the Chickshominy, upon the left bank of which, at latest accounts, General McClellan had halted his army for a temporary rest previous to pressing on. The rebels had succeeded in destroying the bridges; but as there are two fords easy to be crossed, our troops will find no difficulty in continuing the pursuit, and, if necessary, driving the rebels from any intrenched position they may take up there-if, indeed, it be their insention to make a stand at that point. The graphic account of the fight at Williamsburg, from our spe cial correspondent, which we give to-day, will be read with intense interest. Hancock's celebrated bayonet charge, the electric effect of General Mc-Ciellan's presence at a great crisis of the battle, and the daring charge of a bedy of rebel infantry scross an open plain, form striking incidents in the

In addition to the active operations of our land lorces, we learn that the iron-clad gunboats at Fortress Monroe are by this time participating in the affair on the Chickshominy. The Galena, Aroostook and Port Royal started up the James fiver yesterday morning, at six o'clock, to cut off the river communication with the rebels on the Chicksheminy. They had passed Day's Point be fore seven o'clock, and heavy firing w that time. Meantime Sewall's Point was being evacuated by the rebels, and the Monitor, Naugasuck and a fleet of gunboats had left Fortress Monroe to take possession of the rebel stronghold on the Point.

We give a list of the killed and wounded at the battle of Williamsburg, as far as we have been able to obtain the names up to this time.

A despatch reached Fredericksburg, now in possession of General McDowell, yesterday, to the effect that the rebels had evacuated Norfelk. Thus it would appear that evacuation is the order of the day in all quarters.

The official report of Commodore Porter, recounting the capture of New Orleans and the reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, is given in another column, together with the official despatch of Cantain Theodorus Bailey, announcing the victory. and, as its result, in the glorious fact that "the way is clear and the rebel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Baton Rouge and probably to Memphis." From this it might be inferred that Commodore Farragut has gone up the river towards the latter city.

The news from the Southwest is important. A despatch from Cairo yesterday says that three brigades of General Buell's army had seized the portion of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad between Corinth and the Grand Junction, cutting off all communication between the two points. If they hold this ection of the road they will completely divide the forces of General Beuregard. and render his position still more dangerous than before, if not utterly hopeless.

Some parties recently arrived from New Orleans announce that-immense quantities of cotton and tobacco, sugar and molasses were being destroyed all along the river country, from that point to Memphis, both by the planters and the officers of the rebel government, who were running up the giver in steamboats, aiding in the destruction of these staples.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the Honse bill appro priating \$30,000,000 for the pay of the army for the year ending June 30, 1862, was passed. The House bill making Port Royal, S. C., a port of patry was also passed. Messrs. Foster, Doolittle and Davis, were appointed a select committee, to rhich was referred the House resolution relative to the impeachment of Judge Humphreys, of Ten-peasee. The bill limiting the number of Major pessec. The bill limiting the number of Major and Brigadier Generals was passed. It limits the number of Major Generals to thirty, and of Brigadiers to two hundred. Mr. Sumner offered a reso-Sution, which lies over, declaring that it is inexpe dient to inscribe on the colors of regiments the victories won over our own citizens.

The bill establishing a Department of Ag-

riculture was passed. The bill providing for

districts was explained by Mr. Doolittie, and then laid aside till to-day. The bill relating to the selection of jurors the District of Columbia was passed. to abolish the office of Marshal of the District of Columbia and establish that of Sheriff was introduced by Mr. Hale. Both these last named measures are designed to punish Marshal Lamon for his failure to propitiate the radicals with regard to fugitive slaves. The bill providing for the education of colored children was taken up, and an amendment adopted, repealing the black code of the District of Columbia. The

Senate then adjourned. No business of general importance was transacted by the House of Representatives. Mr. Lovejoy called up his bill to secure freedom to all perons within the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government to the end that freedom may remain forever the fundamental law of the land and in all places whatsoever, so far as it lies within the power or depends upon the action of the government of the United States to make it so. A motion to lay the bill on the table was negatived by a vote of fifty against sixty-five.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS We have news from Hayti dated at Port au Prince on the 15th of April. The attitude of Spain was very threatening, towards Hayti, on account of her claim of one of the old territorial boundary lines, which enters between the two parts of the island like a wedge. France did not appear so well inclined to aid the Haytiens as she formerly professed to be, and much trouble was anticipated. The Haytiens think that the open violation of the Monroe doctrine will induce the United States to interfere in behalf of the republic. Coffee was abundant, and prices had declined. It is likely that a Haytien war ship, having a number of aristocratic notabilities on board, will soon touch at New York, on her way

Rev. Dr. Bellows and wife, of this city, with nineteen young ladies, arrived in Baltimore on the 6th inst., en route for Fortress Monroe, where they will attend on the sick and wounded seldier brought to that station.

Granada, to which point it is reported General Mansfield Lovell, with his New Orleans rebel soldiery, has retreated, is in Yalabusha county, Mississippi. It is at the junction of the Jackson and Ohio and Memphis and New Orleans railroads about midway between Memphis and Jackson, and equidistant between the eastern and western daries of the State.

Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut, delivered his annual message to the Legislature on the 7th inst. The document enters largely into the ion of war matters, and the causes, progress and present condition of the rebellion. The Governor says Connecticut has furnished thirteen thousand five hundred and seventy-eight fighting men to the government, of whom two thousand three hundred and forty, being three months men have returned; two hundred and twenty-eight were discharged, one hundred and ninety-one killed in battle, and thirty-one resigned-leaving still in the service ten thousand seven hundred and eighty-

The subject of military instruction in the public schools was again brought up at the meeting of the Board of Education held on Wednesday evening. The merits of Quaker guns as suitable weapons with which to arm our school boys were fully discussed, and after a lively debate it was de oided to make inquiry as to the expense which will attend the procuring of real guns, with bayonets. According to a statement of one of the members, we shall soon have an army of five thousan schoolboys, who, we may rest assured, will gladly lay down their books and slates to take up arm fence of the Union.

The case of Haynes, first mate of the Mightingale, was submitted yesterday evening to the jury, under the charge of Judge Nelson. The ury had not agreed at the rising of the Court, and Judge Nelson informed the Marshal that if they came to a conclusion before ten o'clock last night Judge Smalley would come down and take their verdict; if not, they should be locked up until

There not being a quorum of the Board of Aldermen present last evening. President Henry declared the Board adjourned to Monday evening

The American Bible Society, the Five Points the American Congregational Union, and the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, held their anniversary meetings yesterday; but the all-absorbing news from the armies in the field occupies all our space, and we are again obliged to hold over our reports of their proceedings.

An adjourned meeting of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction was held yesterday. From the weekly statement it appears that 2,080 persons were admitted to the different insti tutions during the week ending on the 3d inst. making a total of 7,111 remaining there on that date—a decrease of 110 on the preceding week. The cash receipts from the 25th of April to the 8th of May inclusive, amounted to \$401,041 21, in which sum is included \$100,000 received from the City Chamberlain, and \$300,000 from the Comp-

The cotton market was quiet yesterday. Scarcely nough was doing to establish a basis of quotations Dealers seemed to be in some degree at a pause, and th views of holders and buyers were so wide apart as to check sales. The former continued to manifest cenfidence in the article, while buyers were confining the purchases to small straggling lots at irregular prices irmness. The sales embraced about 130 a 150 bales on the basis of 26%c., with some lots reported at 27c Orders were plenty, and could not be filled at 25c. The flour market was heavy and lower, with pominal, while sales were quite limited. Corn wa heavy; and lower, with more doing at the concession Western mixed sold, in store, at 53e, a 54c., and at 55c a 56c., delivered. Pork was active at unchanged prices ales of moss were made at \$13, and of prime at \$10 \$10 12%. Sugars were firmer and 16c. per lb. higher with sales, including New Orleans by auction, of about 2,200 lands, with 30 boxes and 5,000 bags. Coffee was quiet. Freights were firm, with a fair amount of en-

RETURNING GOOD SENSE OF THE SOUTH .- Th cordial reception that General Prentiss and his fellow prisoners met with in Memphis shows that the Union feeling in that city is stronger than was supposed. The events that have taken place at Pittsburg Landing and New Orleans have probably brought home the conviction to the minds of most people in that city that the rebellion is nearly played out. The General and his party were fairly loaded down with presents and in return for their acts of kindness he made a speech, in which he told the crowd some bold truths about the deceptions practised upon them by the rebel leaders. These statements, notwithstanding that the Provest Marshal was present, were loudly cheered showing that the public mind in Memphis is already prepared and willing for its transfer back to the protection of the old flag. The me cheering symptoms are being everywhere manifested in North Carolina, and as soon as the people of the other revolted States are assured of aid against their oppressors there is no doubt that this revulsion of feeling will become general. This being the case, we need have but little fear of the guerilla operations with which it is threatened to prolong the war The Union men of the different States, as soon

as they get arms in their hands, will be able to

take care of these marauders.

The Rebel Rout in Virginia-A Dissolving View of the Rebellion.

General McClellan is vigorously pushing forward his viotorious columns upon the retreating and demoralized forces of the enemy charged with the defeace of Richmond. On Sunday he entered Yorktown; on Monday he was in front of the enemy's works at Williamsburg; on Tuesday he passed over them and into the ancient little city; on Wednesday we find him ten miles beyond, on the left bank of the Chickahominy; and on Thursday our only doubt as to the remainder of his march upon Richmond is whether it will be still disputed by the routed rebel forces of General Jo. Johnston, or whether, without further resistance, they will abandon their Confederate capital and the State of Virginia.

In this connection, our latest news from For. tress Monroe satisfies us that the "Old Dominion" is already virtually redeemed and restored to the Union; that from Richmond to Norfolk the rebels are under a panic which will speedily rid the State of their presence; and, better still, that their removal from Virginia will soon be followed by their complete dispersion, whether they attempt to pass out into the cotton States by way of North Carofina or East Tennessee.

While the Gaiena and several of our gunboats have passed up the James river, to attend to the rebel army of the peninsula on that side, our readers will be gratified to hear that the Monitor and the Stevens battery have led the way over to Sewall's Point for a final settlement with the Merrimac and the other rebel defences of Norfolk. The reported evacuation of Sewall's Point, however, would seem to indicate the evacuation of the city under a preconcerted movement for the absolute abandonment of the State, with such forces, means and munitions of war as the desperate leaders concerned may be able to carry off. It matters little, however, what their designs may be, for the inevitable result, close at hand, is the capture of every fragment of the armed forces of this rebellion in Virginia, or their expulsion

from the State. The splendid achievements of our naval forces of the Mississippi river, resulting in our occupation of New Orleans, have contributed much to the demoralization of the great rebel army of the East. The loss of New Orleans to Jeff. Davis and his confederates is thus operating to the fall of Richmond, as their loss of Nashville precipitated the evacuation of Manassas. In the same way Gen. McClellan's occupation of Richmond will operate to break up and disperse the great rebel army of the Southwest. under General Beauregard, or so to demoralize it as to turn it over without much further bloodshed into the hands of the irresistible rmy of General Halleck.

East and West, we have thus before us a dissolving view of the broken-backed rebellion, which fully justifies our oft repeated opinion that it will be among the exploded conspiracies of the past, before the fourth day of July. Our brave soldiers and sailors are proving themselves too much, not only for the armed traitors of the South, but for the disunion schemes and intrigues of our abolition conspirators of the North, East and West, over field of this rebellion. The day of a great deliverance is at hand

A New Casus Belli Between Europe as

It is remarkable that, with all the pains we take to behave ourselves properly, we are constantly offending our transatlantic neighbors in some way or other. The dust has not yet had time to settle upon the voluminous diplomatic correspondence which satisfactorily arranged the Trent affair-Mason and Slidell have not yet completely recovered from their surprise at our unexpected return of their persons and baggage to the custody of Englandand already werdiscover that our interference with the London Times correspondence, and the return of Bull Run Russell to the British isles, have incensed all Europe against us, and given England a new casus belli.

In yesterday's issue we published Russell's valedictory and explanatory letter; but we were unable to place before the public the London Times' editorial, the remarks of the Paris Pays, and the comments of other European journals upon Russell's dismissal We hesitate to print them even now, fearful of the effects of such sanguinary articles upon the terrified inhabitants of this barbarous and mob-governed country. Like the war horse of Job, they breathe fire and fury, threatenings and slaughter. All England is of course hostile to us upon Russell's account, and the gun manufactory at the Tower of London is busy'at work, the Warrior is preparing for sea and the export of saltpetre will be again prohibited. The gun manufac tory of the Tribune, the aid of the Monitor, and the supply of saltpetre in the Mammoth Cave, are our sole defences. The press of France has taken up England's quarrel, and the Emperor promises to send the Gloire, the Plongeur and regiment of awful Zouzous, old friends of Russell and veterans of the Crimes, to assist in demolishing us. Whether or not Russia will oin in the attack is still doubtful. The Czar was our very good friend during the Trent affair; but this is a matter of so much greater noment that we are afraid he will think it his painful duty to take a hand in at our chastisenent. Russell left this country in the steamship China, carrying his own carpet bag, and without a friend to bid him goodbye. He is oming back is a mail-clad man-of-war, at the head of the combined navies and armies of Eu-rope. We are to be wiped out, and there is no help for it. Let us say our prayers, and die as comfortably and with as little extra trouble as

ossible.
The government officials who have brought this trouble upon us have incurred a terrible responsibility. Who they are and how the thing came about the mighty Russell is kind enough to tell us in his parting spistle, and we therefore invite aftention to that doleful document. It seems that, after various applications, General McClellan told Russell that he might go with the army, if he would pay for

his own board and washing. McClellan, there fore, is not to blame, and we are glad to know it. Russell prepared himself with several pocket pisteb, of different varieties, for friends and foes, and then embarked upon a government transport, in company with Colonels Neville and Fletcher, and Captain L'Amy, of that crack corps of England-which we may soon see here to our sorrow-the aristocratic Scots Fusilier Guard. Just as the party were drinking bon voyage in a bottle of champague, General Van Vliet ordered Russell to vamose the transport. Russell produced an invitation from General McClellan for him to go with the army. General Van Vliet produced a much more pressing invitation from Secretary Stanton for him to stay away. Russell concluded to accept Stanton's invitation, shouldered his trunk, kissed his hand to his friends, went back to his hotel, and wrote a letter to President Lincoln. a letter to Secretary Stanton, a letter to General Marcy, and another letter to President Lincoln. Secretary Stanton did not reply. General Marcy was equally kind. resident Lincoln answered by his Private Secretary that he was "disinclined to overrule a decision of the Secretary of War, founded on what appear to the Secretary considerations of high public importance." Russell prints all these letters; and, although we regard his last epistle as the death warrant of the nation. we cannot help smiling at the manner in which this penny-a-liner attempts to connect his name with the names of our President, our Secretaries, our generals, S. A. R. the Comte de Paris and the officers of the Scots Fusilier Guard, as if to show the folks at home that he had been in good society for once, and add the endorsement of noble names to his plea that he is a martyr to the truth of history.

But, to return to our muttons, it is Secretary Stanton, then, whom we have to thank for this contemptible fuss about a London reporter. To his incivility we are indebted for the threat of the London Times that henceforward Europe shall know nothing about our civil war. We owe to him the credit of provoking the sneer that Russell was sent away because he could not be punished, as could correspondents of American papers, if the reports were distasteful to the Secretary of War. Mr. Stanton has burned his fingers very often by meddling with the press, we cannot congratulate him, visers and abetters, upon the result of his wrangle with Russell. The idea that he has ever controlled the American press is simply ridiculous. He has written a great many buncombe orders; but his orders have amounted to nothing, and have been useful only as excuses for lack of enterprise in small fry papers, which could not have obtained or published the news if Secretary Stanton had remained out of Washington all his life long. If Russell should have been sent out of the country it ought to have been done when Russell was doing real harm, not when his lies were exposed, his character understood, his teeth drawn, and his misrepresentations lost sight of in the glorious blaze of Union victories. The American press is quite able to take care of itself and of any foreign interlopers, and the sooner our government relinquishes the bogus pretence of controlling it the better. This belittleing tha nation by pompously arraying it against a man like Russell is perfectly absurd; and if Russell heads the forces of England and France, and comes over, like Bombastes Furioso, to annihilate us, we had better at once apolegize and beg for quarter, without stopping to show

fight in so ridiculous a cause. THE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY AGAIN .- The Anti-Slavery Society took another pull at the bellows on Wednesday evening. We gave an bstract of the speeches yesterday. Mr. Theodore Tilton, one of the editors of the Independ ent, and noticeable only for his evident attempts to get a little notoriety by wearing Henry Ward Beecher's old clothes, and adopting Henry Ward Beecher's cast off opinions, made a very silly speech, and distinguished himself by quoting a Latin sentence without understanding its meaning. Wendell Phillips, who is good for any number of speeches daily, and does all the oratory of the society by the followed the twenty-fifth rate Beecher in spicy lecture. Phillips attacked President Lincoln, Secretary Seward, and Andy Johnson, of Tennessee, and wound up by assaulting Parson Brownlow. Phillips had better let Brownlow alone. The Parson is a rough, ungainly coarse, tough, vulgar, honest, Christian man whose good, loyal heart redeems his bad language. Phillips is a clever, polished, refined, educated, gentlemanly fanatic, whose heart is as black as the negroes he professes t love, and whose treason is as abhorrent as his loquence is attractive. Phillips may have the advantage of Brownlow in manner and elocution; but if the comparison is extended to the hearts, the purposes and the lives of these two men, we think Wendell Philips will find it very

THE RELIGIOUS ANNIVERSARIES The religious anniversaries, with which this city has been blessed for the past few days, are now nearly concluded. In a pecuniary point of view they have been very, and deservedly, unsuccessful There is no greater humbug on record than these annual assemblages of vagabondizing parsons and seedy philanthropists, who come here to pray money out of the pockets of simple people. So far from accomplishing any good. the moneys collected at these anniversary meetings support only a set of idle, worthless ranters, who are too lazy to earn their own livelihood, except in this swindling manner. Year after year these gatherings have been held, and vice and immorality are just about as rampant and prevalent as ever. Ordinarily such a dismal failure to accomplish anything would be the ruin of any organization; but when people dabble with religion they seem to lose their common sense; and so they have gone on, giving largely and receiving no returns. This year we are glad to notice that the war has cut off the supplies of the pious anniversary beggars, and we hope that they will suffer accordingly.

News from Hatterns Inlet.

The United States transport George Peahedy arrived at New York yesterday from Hatterse Inles, having left that place on the 6th inst.

Nething of importance had transport at Hatterse since last advices. The United States transport Eastern Queen, for New York, with sick and wounded soldiers, was to leave next day. The transports Albany and Cossok, hence, had just arrived.

Counterfeits on the Allegheny Bank of Pitteb mrg.
PRILADELPRIA, May 8, 1862.
Well exceeted counterfelt \$100 notes on the Allegheny Bank of Fittaburg are being pushed on the brokers to day. One party has been arrested. It is understood that they are also disculating in New York and through cut the country.

THE CAPTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Official Report of Commodore Porter.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT OF CAPTAIN BAILEY.

The Way Clear to Baton Rouge and Probably to Memphis.

The Union Loss Only Thirtysix Killed.

LOSS OF THE RESELS OVER A THOUSAND.

Captain Bailey's Official Report. FORTERS MONRON, May 8, 1882.

I have the honor to announce that, under the provi tence of God, which smiles upon a just cause, the squa dron under Flag Officer Farragut has been vouchsafed a forlous victory and triumph in the capture of the city f New Orleans, Forts Jackson, St. Philip, Livingston and Pike, the batteries below and above New Orleans, as wel as the total destruction of the enemy's gunboats, steam rams, floating batteries (iron-clad), firerafts and obstructions, booms and chains.

To Hon. Gipson Whiles, Secretary of the Navy:-

The enemy with their own hands destroyed from eight to ten millions of cotton and shipping

Our loss is thirty-six killed and one hundred and twee ty-three wounded. The enemy lest fron one thousand k one thousand five hundred, besides several hundred pri-

The way is clear, and the rebel defences destroyed from the Gulf to Bason Kouge, and probably to Memphis. Our flag waves triumphantly over them all. I am bearer of despatches.

THEODORUS BAILEY. Captain of Gunboat Cayuga, and Second in Command o

Attacking Force.

Official Reports of Captain Porter. UNITED STATES STRAMER HARRIST LANS, MISSISSIPPI RIVER, April 25, 1862.

Sin-I have the honor to inform you that Flag Office Farragut, with the fleet, passed Forts Jackson and St Philip on the morning of the 24th, and should be in New Delane by this time, as he can meet with no obstacle such as he has already passed, the way being compar ively open before him.

the 18th, and continued it without intermission until the squadron made preparations to move. The squadron was formed in three lines to yass the forts, Captain Balley's division, composed of the following vessels leading to the attack of Fort St. Philip:—Cayuga, Pen acola, Mississippi, Onelda, Verona, Catahdin, Kineo and Wissahickon; Flag Officer Farragut leading the foll second line, the Hartford, Brooklyn and Richmond; and Commander Bell leading the Third division, composed of tasks and Kennebos.

em towing the Portsmouth, were to enfished the water battery commanding the approaches. The mortar teamers were the Harriet Lane, Westfield, Ownser Clifton and Marine-the Jackson towing the Portsmouth and into line, and did not get fairly started until half-pag three A. M ; and the unusual bustle, and apprised the

garrison that somethin was going on.

In one hour and ten minutes after the vessels had weighed anchor they had passed the forts, under a most terrific fire, which they returned with interest. The nortar first rained down shells on Fort Jackson, to try and keep the men from the guns, while the steamers of the mortar fleet poured in shrapnel upon the water bat-tery commanding the approach at a short distance, keepug them comparatively quiet.

When the last vessel of ours could be seen among the fire and smoke to pass the battery, signal was made to the mortars to cease firing, and the flotilla steamers were directed to retire from a contest that would

It was now daylight, and the fleet having pas along, the forts began to pay their attention to our little squadron of steamers—the Portsmouth, which was being towed up, and three of the gunboats, which failed to pass through. These latter became entangled in some wrecks and chains, placed in the river to obstruct it, and which were only partially removed. One of these vessels, Winons, got through as far as Fort St. Philip, but having all the guns bearing on her she sensibly retired The Itaska was fairly riddled, and had a shot through her boiler, and the Kennebec escaped unburt.

I am disposed to think that our squadron received but

I am disposed to think that our squadron received but little damage, considering the unequal contest—one hun-dred and forty-two guns on board ship opposed to on, hundred on shore placed in a most commanding position. For thirty minutes after the ships passed, the forts red very feebly on the vessels that remained outside so much so that the Portsmouth was enabled to drop with the current out of gunshet, though the shot fell pretty freely about her at last. I think the fire from the ships must have been very destructive of life. The last we saw of our vessels they were standing up the river. Some explosions took place, which made us feel rather uneasy, but which may have been the rebal gunbeats. We could see that our squadron had not destroyed all the enemy's vessels at the fort, for three or four of them were moving about in all directions, evidently in a state

that the celebrated ram "Managas" was coming out to attack us, and, sure enough, there she was, apparently steaming along shore, ready to pounce upon the apparen ly defenceless mortar vassels. Two of our steamers an some of the mortar vessels opened fire on her, but I soot discovered that the Manassas could harm no one again and I ordered the vessels to save their shot. She w ginning to emit smoke from her ports, or boles, and was overed to be on fire and sinking. Her pipes were a estated and riddled with shot, and her hull was also well cut up. She had evidently been used up by the equadron as they passed along. I tried to save her as a priority, by getting a hawser around her and securing her to the bank, but just after doing so she faintly ex sieded. Her only gun went off, and emitting flame brough her bow port, like some huge animal, she gave a plunge and disappeared under the water. unge and disappeared under the water.
Next came a steamer on fire, which appeared to be a

essel of war belonging to the rebets; and thers, sit burning and floating down the stream. Fires seemed to be raging all salong up the river, and we supposed that our squadron were burning and destroying the vessels as they passed long. It appears, however, that the McRae boats, and their selebrated floating battery

brought down the night before, were left unburt, and

were still flying the Confederate flag.

The matter of the floating battery becomes a very serious affair, as they are all hard at work at Fort Jackson mounting heavy rifed guns on it, which are of no further use to them in the fort. She mounts sixteen guns, is almost as formidable a vessel as the Merrimac, perfectly shot proof, and has four power-ful engines in her. I shall at all events take such steps

as will prevent her from destroying anything, and we may still hold her in check with the steamers, though they are rather fragile for such a service. This is one of the ill-effects of leaving an enemy in the rear. I sup-pose that the ships fired on her as they passed through, but that her mail resisted the shot. She had steam on this morning, and was moving about quite lively. I tried to put some mortar shell through her roof, but without

The forte are now cut off from all communication with New Orleans, as I presume that Flag Officer Farragut has

I have sent the Miami around with General Butler t the back of Fort St. Philip, to try and throw in troops at the quarantine, five miles, along the forts, and at the same time open communication that way with the flag officer, and supply him with ammunition. I am also going to send part of the mortar fleet to the back of Fort Jackson, to cut off the escape of the garrison by that way and stop supplies. A deserter, who can be relie on, informs us that they have plenty of provisions for

two months, y lenty of ammunition and plenty of discom

Our shells set the citadel on fire the first aftern opened. It burned-florcely for seven hours, but I thought it a fire raft behind the fort, as they continually send them down on us, but without any effect. But fow casualties occurred to vehicle on this side of the forts. The Harriet Lane lost but one man killed, and one, I fear mortally wounded. The Witlema lost three killed and three wounded, and the Itaska, with fourteen shot through her, had but few men hurt. These forts can for sometime, and I would suggest that the Monitor and Mystic, if they can be spared, be sent here without a moment's delay to settle the question

The mortar fleet have been very much exposed and under a heavy fire for six days, during which time kept the shells going without intermis-One of them, the Maria J. Cariton was sunk by a shot passing through her magazine and then through her bottom. The fictilla lost but one man killed and six wounded. The bearing of the officers and men was worthy of the highest praise. They never ident to one of the vessels by firing, and, when shell and shot were flying thick above them, showed of safety. The incidents of the bombardment will be hurried letter to apprise the department of the state of affairs, and shall send it off at once wia Havan The sight of this night attack was awfully grand. The river was lit up with rafts filed with pine knots, and the ships seemed to be fighting literally amides flames and smoke. Where we were the fire of the enemy

was high and comparatively harmless.

I am in hopes that the ships above fared as well as we ee that not a ship wavered, but stood steady on he course, and I am in hopes, and I see no reason to doub it, that they now have possession of New Orleans.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant, DAVID D. PORTER, Commanding Flotil

United States Stramer Harriet Lane, Musicsuppi River, April 25, 1862. To Hon, Gibbon Weiles, Secretary of the Navy:— Captain Boggs has just arrived through a cut through the swamps, and brings the following additionat intelli

The Varona was sunk-about one hundred men were killed and wounded. Ships all ready for another fight No obstructions on the way to New Orleans. Eleven confederate vessels surk and burnt in passing the forts Genera Butler is about to land men the back way, six miles shove the forts. No officers killed or wounded Soldiers captured miserably armed and without ammu

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE COAST.

Robel Batteries Captured and Prices Taken. WASHINGTON, May 8, 1862.

The Navy Department has received des Savy Department has received despatches from lore Dupont to-day, dated Port Royal, May 2, giving interesting particulars of an expedition on the 2 of April, with the Hale, to capture a battery on Grum-ball's plantation, near the junction of Dawho-pow-pow and South Edisto rivers. It appears the enry opened or the Hale when within eighteen hundred , ards, and com tinued their fire as she wound her way to engage them at close quarters; but, when the Hale reached the last fled in hante. Licutenant Gillis landed with a party o men to destroy it. The work was about 350 yards pounders, on excellent field carriages. So rapid was the flight of the rebels that one of the guns was left loaded and ed. The Hale returned to her anchorage without having a man injured. Another report details the proceedings at Bull's Bay

Licutenant Nickels crossed the bar with the Guward on the 7th ult., and anchored within 800 yards of the light house on Bull's Island, and opened fire on a small work situated about fifty yards to the southward of the light-house. Shortly after he landed in his boats, covered by the guns of the Onward, the rebels fired upon the party, but, not awaiting an attack, fled from the island to the mainland. The Onward has now complete command of the channel, so that no vessel can either enter or go out On the 3d ult. Lieutenant Commanding Nich the Isaac Smith, then stationed at St. Augustine, having bar, some eighteen miles to the southward, desp hreearmed boats, together with a detachment of twentyfive men from Col. Beil's command, to capture her, which was deno, and the schooner brought up to St. Augus tine. The vessel was called the Empire City. She had a register and cleared from Nassau, N. P., for St. John, Her cargo consisted of provisions, dry goods nes, &c. In consideration of the fact that the citi sens of St. Augustine were without the necessaries of life, nd with no means of getting them, Lieutenant Nichola sold the cargo) or a portion of it, at auction.

The gunboat Kerhama, on the 21st uit., off Mobile, caprad the R. C. Files, while attempting to run the b

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The Headquarters of Beauregard at Pe-CHICAGO, May 7, 1862.

A special despatch from Cairo says:-A refugee from Jackson, Mississippi, reports that the headquarters of Beauregard are as Pocahoutas, and that not far from 15,000 troops are concentrated around him. General Lovell's army at the latest advices was at Tangipaha, on the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, sixtyeight miles borth of New Orleans.

A despatch from Cairo says:-

A despatch from Cairo says:—
It is reported from Pittsburg that three brigades from General Buell's army had selzed that part of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad midway between Corinth and Grand Junction, thus cutting off the robel communication between the two points. It is also reported that a detachment of General Pope's army had seized the road outh of Corinth.

The hospital boat Louisians, from Pittsburg Landing, arrived to-night. No engagement had taken place at Corinth up to yesterday goon. Our forces were gradually advancing, and were on an average of three miles from the enemy's advance. The latter were acting strictly on the defensive, and for three days had not sent out any

reconnoitering party.

The roads are still in bad condition, owing to late bea. The expedition from Hickman, sent against Clay and

King's guerillas, have returned. They fell in with them in the vicinity of Obion on the river, and, after a sharp skirmish, the rebels were routed. It appears that in the first skirmish with Curtiss' Nebraska Horse, six of our men were killed, twelve wounded and fifty captured.

The steamer De Sote, from Fort Wright, has arrive

but beings no news. A rebel spy has been captured, while endeavoring to cross the Mississippi at night skiff. He had copies of the late Northern papers.

was placed in confinement.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERT

ense Stocks of Cotton, Sugar Molasses Burned by the Rebels in Molacce Burne.
Missiscippi Valley.
LOUSVILLE, Ry., May 8, 1862.

Two thoroughly "reliable gentlemen," Kentuckians, who have just arrived from New Orleans, report that all along the Mississippi, from Memphis to New Cri-there is one general bonfire of property, particul cotton, of which 1,100 bales were burned at New Cri-At Memphis the sugar and molasses, in large qua-ties, is on the bluff ready to be rolled into the rive-

The people of the river towns are retreating in-

and destroying property along all the southern tributaries of the Mississippi, the planters in many cases applying the terch to their ewn cotion.

The rebel-government has also beats running up the river, destroying the cotion. Among the great number only one planter was found who objected to the burning

News from San Francisco and Chine. San Francisco, May 7, 1862 Arrived ship Phantom, thirty-three days from Hong

Hong Kong markets of March 20 quote Gallego flour as \$16. Tens for the United States continued in demand at previous rates. Tonnage was in brick demand, with few valiable vesse is in the harbor.

the collection of taxes on lands in insurrectionary